

North Carolina Railroad Facts.

The recent *ultra* of the Antocrat of the North Carolina Railroad Company has been graciously permitted to be published. By it all freight going from, or coming to, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad are to be charged local rates.

Thus, while Norfolk and Petersburg merchants can send their goods to Central and Western North Carolina, and receive in return the products of that rich and extensive country on *through* rates, the merchants of Wilmington, living in the same State, and whose fellow-townsmen contributed one-tenth of the entire amount subscribed by individuals for the building of the North Carolina Railroad, are compelled to pay local rates from Goldsboro' going West, or to Goldsboro' coming East. We are not informed whether Newbern is included in this *ultra* or not.

We are informed by some of our Railroad officials, whose experience extends over more years than the months that the President of the North Carolina Railroad has been in charge of that road, that in all past time, under every successive State and Railroad administration, it has been the custom to agree upon rates to be charged by roads running in connection, with the view to harmonizing their mutual interests. Unquestionably it would be greatly to the interests of the farmers and merchants along the line of the North Carolina Railroad, and its Western connections, to have all the advantages of trade with the various seaports with which they have railroad connections, and especially that they should not be prevented from trading with the ports in their own State if their interests, as well as their wishes, can be subserved by so doing. They have a right to demand that they may be permitted to patronize Wilmington and Newbern when, by building up the commercial importance of those cities, they are adding to the wealth of North Carolina, and doing themselves, indirectly, much good.

To our own business men, our mechanics and laboring people—to all classes of our community—this is a serious matter. We have a right to demand that Wilmington shall enjoy all the advantages of trade with the interior of our State that are enjoyed by the most favored localities. We had no right to expect that a railroad controlled by the State, which owes so much to Wilmington's members of the Legislature and to the liberality of her citizens, should be operated specially against our interest, and in favor of the citizens of other States.

We call the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to this matter, and if Wilmington has a representative in the Legislature in sympathy with her welfare, and all the members from New Hanover claim a home in this city, we ask them to call attention to it. General Brogden, of Wayne, and General Estes, of New Hanover, are State Directors in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and they should feel official obligation resting upon them to have the causes of this illiberal and unjust discrimination made public.

We intend to ventilate this matter freely and fully, in no party spirit, but as a business transaction, and in the meantime ask our exchanges to give these facts publicity as an act of justice to their readers. We cannot believe that Governor Holden or the State authorities approve the course that is being pursued at present. With all the Governor's faults, he has shown a disposition to foster North Carolina interests, and he certainly has no reason to feel inimical towards Wilmington or New Hanover, for they are among his strongholds. The blacks are his devoted friends and admirers, and the whites, in the face of his silly, and we fear, untruthful correspondence with General Miles in regard to "those arms," are determined to give to his administration a respectful, law-abiding and unprejudiced support. Both classes have the right to expect that their interests shall not be sacrificed through the ignorant and malignant prejudices of his appointees. To this intention we call the matter.

The State Debt.

We direct attention to the proceedings of the House in regard to the interest falling due upon the Bonds of the State. Some ten days ago we referred to this matter at length, and predicted that the Governor and Treasurer would ask for the very extraordinary powers which they have in order to borrow money to meet the ordinary expenses of the State government, and the accruing interest on its debt. Some months since, when Governor Holden announced by letter to certain parties in Richmond, that the January interest would be promptly paid, while expressing our wishes that such would be the case, we gave publicity to our doubts as to its fulfillment. We did so from good motives. We thought then, and time has not changed our belief, that the announcement was calculated to enhance the value of North Carolina Bonds for the benefit of certain disreputable speculators, and to the future injury of the credit of the State.

It now seems absolutely certain that the January interest cannot be met except by sacrifices ruinous to North Carolina, or by placing such powers in the hands of her incompetent and ignorant Treasurer, which must ruin the value of her securities for the future. We are glad that the House has refused to confer upon the Treasurer, although recommended by the Governor, the powers which he asked and urged as necessary to enable him to meet the demands upon him. To have placed the investments of the State in the hands of this man, would have indeed been killing the hen which lays the golden egg.

We truly fear that the finances of the State are in a sad condition. The people will do much to rescue the credit of North Carolina from the dangers which environ it. They can and will, if permitted, redeem every dollar of the honest indebtedness of their State. But they ought not, and we do not believe they will, voluntarily consent to be taxed to pay the wages and corruptions of the thieves who are now

bankrupting the credit, as they are destroying the good name, of North Carolina. Our financial matters not only require the attention of men of known and acknowledged probity, but of experienced financial ability. The credit of the State can be destroyed as well by the ignorance and incompetency of those who have it in charge as by their venality and crime. A glance at these officials must make the most sanguine shudder for the financial future of our State. Jenkins, the Treasurer, is known only to fame as a slave trader, having acquired most of his business experience in purchasing negroes in this State and transferring them further South for sale. The brutalizing effects of such a traffic have as fully prepared his mind for the management of the finances of a great State as his manners for an association with gentlemen.

General Estes, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, was, before his entrance into North Carolina in the very questionable social position of Adjutant General to General Kilpatrick, a "youth to fortune and fame unknown." Before he undertook the management of North Carolina finances, he had not the reputation of managing his own, which the close of the war found him in possession of, very successfully. His whole civil experience, which is supposed to qualify him as the financial leader of the House, was received in the discharge of his duties as Revenue Collector for this District, in which office the four fundamental divisions of Mathematics, viz: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, were required to be exercised with accuracy and rapidity.

French, who aspires to divide with Estes the leadership in this matter, has valuable experience as a Sutter during the war, and Green Greer since. In the first capacity he is said to have sold pork whiskey and tobacco to soldiers at remunerative prices, and, in the latter, we are satisfied he presided over a first-class establishment with dignity and, so far as we know, with success. The rapid advancement of Abbott and Estes enticed him away from his liquors and provisions, and we find him at once a full-fledged legislator, and a modern financier of the first water. Their votes with the single exception of an ignorant negro, alone in favor of the ruinous request of the Treasurer to be allowed to mortgage the stocks and bonds of the State in order to borrow money (see proceedings elsewhere), demonstrate the incompetency, at least, of these two men for the positions into which they have been thrust.

Such are the capacities and experiences of the men who are to steer the credit of North Carolina clear of the breakers which threaten it. Our old State can be saved from destruction, not by placing at the helm impudence, ignorance and malignity. Safety is to be found in the prompt repression of such officers by the crew, or else the ship can only be saved by throwing overboard the rich freight, to be devoured by the ravenous sharks which swim so continuously in its wake.

Cabinet Making.

Our exchanges are freely speculating in regard to the personnel of President Grant's Cabinet. We expect they are more busily engaged in fashioning it than the General himself. Any how, he has presented to his view any number of names, and the benefit of the merits and demerits of those mentioned freely discussed. We suppose that while we indulge in speculations ourselves, our readers are entitled to those of others. Every citizen of the Union feels an interest in the political character and mental calibre of the heads of the departments of the government. Much concern is felt as to the tone of General Grant's administration, and we suppose we can only judge of that beforehand only by the persons with whom he surrounds himself and places in charge of important trusts.

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, lately Minister to England, is the only name far prominently connected with the State Department. His appointment will depend somewhat upon the claims of other New England men for positions in the Cabinet.

For the Portfolio of War, the present incumbent, General Schofield, seems to be the favorite. Ex-Secretary Stanton and James Hughes, of Indiana, are urged with force by their friends.

For Secretary of the Navy, Admirals Porter and Farragut, and Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, are mentioned. Horace Greely is the only one prominently urged for Postmaster General, and he is also spoken of in connection with the appointment as Minister to England. Hon. James Wilson, member of Congress from Iowa, General John A. Rawlins, at present chief of staff, and Thomas T. Durant, of Louisiana, are prominent as Attorney General. For Secretary of the Interior, Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, is the only person yet spoken of.

Cabinet makers seem foiled as to the Treasury Department. This appears to be the favorite position in the Cabinet. The New York *World* speaks with much confidence of the appointment of Washburne, of Illinois. Grant is reported to have said of this aspirant that "he was a thoroughly honest man." Surely a *sine qua non* for the head of the Treasury Department, but then, financial ability and experience are also absolutely necessary. Mr. Washburne is regarded by his friends, and his Congressional history warrants the estimate, as only a man of mediocre talents. Mr. Duntwell, of Massachusetts, is also mentioned in this connection. While even more Radical in his sentiments than Mr. Washburne, he is a man of much greater ability and would be a more efficient officer.

These speculative appointments extend beyond the Cabinet, as the following show: Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, Minister to England; Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, Minister to France; Gen. John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, Minister to Spain; Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, Minister to Russia; J. Lothrop Motley, of Massachusetts, Minister to Austria; Geo. Bancroft, of New York, Minister to Prussia.

"Ballast for the Grecian Bend" is advertised in a New York store window.

"WIDELY KNOWN." It is generally supposed that the Websters, Palmers, Gortschoffs, Metternichs, and Garibaldis of politics are the men of world-wide renown, and so they are where newspapers circulate, but not much beyond. One of our friends, lately returned from China, amuses us with the recital of his journey inland for some distance, where the enquiry oftenest made when he became known as an American, was whether he knew or had ever seen the great chemist of his country, Dr. Ayer, that made the medicines. They use his remedies—many of them have been cured by them—and they speak of him, as if he occupied the whole of America or were at least the great feature of it. A mandarin who had been cured of a malignant ulcer on the hip by his Sarsaparilla, seemed to consider it our principle article of export, and its inventor one of the few men this continent had ever produced worthy the attention of Chinamen. [New York News.]

Carolina Farmer.

We are glad to see that with the February number Mr. R. K. BRYAN will take editorial charge of the agricultural department of the *Carolina Farmer*. Mr. BRYAN's abilities as a writer are well known to the readers of the *JOURNAL*. The address which he read before the Agricultural Society at its recent meeting in this city, and published in our columns, would alone entitle him to rank high as an agricultural writer. Mr. BRYAN is a practical farmer, which will add to the interest and value of his editorials. We congratulate the readers of the *Farmer* and the agriculturists generally of this section upon the announcement that his experience and talents are to find habitation in the columns of that magazine.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Sentinel.

Under the Poplar.
CHARLES HILL, Nov. 26, 1868.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—Dating a letter to you from a spot so well and widely known as this, I do indeed trust to arrest the attention and arouse the sympathy and interest of those who know it best, and to concentrate their thoughts for the few moments on the present condition of what was once our fountain-head of learning and culture—a fountain-head, now, alas! choked and dry.

I stand under the old Poplar in the University grounds, where tradition says the early founders of the institution held their seats, and through the "hill country" for a suitable location for the buildings, and, sitting around its giant bole, and under its shadow, with great delight, decide if these groves should be chosen, and here they would build. Be this legend true or not, it is one pleasant to believe, and which the old trees with their green foliage have cherished. For seventy-five years this old Poplar has stood pre-eminent among these surrounding forest veterans;—has heard the tuncful College bell ring out the hours of each day and watched the students and Professors as they passed to and from the various halls and lecture-rooms;—has seen the throngs of the annual Commencement day procession; has listened to the drums and clarionets of the Band, and spread a benignant shade over the gay throngs that wandered through the campus or pressed into the Chapel in those glorious old June days.

The old trees still stand good, but overgrown with the new growth and foliage. The dry grass rustles to his solitary footsteps, and a rabbit starts out from yonder tangled and dying scrub. I look around and see nothing to disturb the profound and melancholy stillness. A negro girl in a pink frock is leaning on the College wall, and a few of the negro soldiers, who have possession here, are passing in the distance towards the village. The sun shines down on the old East and West, the Library halls, the Recitation rooms; but the doors are all closed—the gravel walks are rain-washed and grass-grown. The place is haunted.

Strong and ineffaceable memories flash unbidden—and my eyes are dimmed as I gaze on this Niebe sitting thus discredited and childless.

Is this our University? Do I behold her now in death?

"Zet weep thy ebbing fingers
Have swept the dunes where beauty lingers."

Is she to lie thus in the dust with no friendly hand stretched forth to offer aid, no voice ever raised in her behalf, no vain lamentations of those who yet linger around her remains.

Chapel Hill is the Deserted Village of the South. Nearly twenty of the best families in the place are leaving and their houses are standing untenanted and desolate.

The business of the village is at a standstill, while I am told that no fewer than six places have been established, where liquor is openly sold. Some of our citizens are even now on their way to California. Some are in Louisiana. Of those whose names have been public property for so long, no trace is left save the name of the house which he has removed his household gods from his beautiful home—dare to him for 25 years—to begin life afresh and leave behind him the graves of his children.

Prof. Hephurn is in Ohio. Prof. Martin is in Tennessee. Dr. Hubbard is in New York. Prof. Smith is in Lincoln. Prof. Fetter is preparing to move to Henderson. Prof. Phillips alone has not yet decided on his new home. These all leave the houses they have built, the trees they have planted—the flowers they have tended—the cradles of their children—the graves of their fathers. And yet, the great majority of them, that he fell on sleep in good time, and rests quietly under the oaks over yonder.

Such a disruption—such an exodus, I have never known anywhere. The air is full of farewells!

"No patrie fines, et dalgis linguinis arvis.
Nos patriam fugimus."
Ferdinand miseros! en queis concivimus agros!"

I write with the hope to touch the hearts, and waken the energies, of those who knew and professed to love Chapel Hill, in the day of her prosperity. Can nothing be done to reinstate her pride of place—to rally around her once more the affections of the people of North Carolina?

ONE OF THE EXILES.

DORA PLATT, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, pays the following compliment to the Republican Party:—"All the proper people attacked Butler. I am so sick of nice people—proper people—in our party. I abhor the respectable platitudes. Possessing more real nationality than any organization ever known to humanity, we are dying of an overdose of insularity. Our Jewish fingers are covered with kid gloves, and we plunder the poor agriculturist and rob the treasury with a grace and refinement really beautiful."

When the jury brought in General Cole not guilty in a recent trial, the name of Whitson, who is said to be a very disreputable character, of mean, low principles and associations. He is a "representative man" of the bulk of his party.

Raleigh Correspondence.

The State Debt Bankruptcy, Ruin and Repudiation—An Empty Treasury—Interest on the Public Debt—Davy Jenkins and the Mountain Bank in the Moon—Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad—Wynne, of Franklin, Attempts to Improve his Social Standing—Col. R. H. Cowan—The Treasurer of the Legislature—"Our" Governor and the Executive Mansion—Popular Speculations—The Ghost of Murdered Promises—To What Base Uses May We Come—Raleigh Municipal Election, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C. Dec. 14, 1868.

Dear Journalist:—The prediction contained in my last letter, to wit: that the Legislature would manage to add at least \$8,000,000 more to our enormous indebtedness, is in process of more speedy accomplishment than I had anticipated. Already appropriations have passed the Senate to the amount of over \$6,000,000, and the "daughters of the horse-leech" are still crying, "Give! Give!" It is perhaps safe to assert that all of these schemes will pass the House, also, where the "Ring" is equally as compact as in the other branch. And thus goes the old coach, with venality and profligacy in the lead, corruption and extravagance as wheel-horses, and carpet-baggers driving, on—on—on to bankruptcy, ruin and repudiation! It is melancholy, indeed, for any man who loves his State, to come to the conclusion that the sooner that lost precipice is reached the better; and yet the minds of the people are rapidly settling in that direction.

A startling commentary upon this crazy crusade of reckless extravagance was presented on Saturday, when a communication from the Public Treasurer, endorsed by Holden, was received, announcing, in substance, that the Treasury was empty, or nearly so; that it was absolutely essential to the preservation of the already impaired credit of the State, that authority should be given the Treasurer to borrow money to meet the accruing January, April and July interests on the public debt and expenses of the government, with additional power to pledge, as collateral security for the payment of the borrowed sum, the stocks and bonds of the State; and that, unless this extraordinary and unheard-of one-man-power was legalized, there must ensue a great depression of our credit.

The House promptly manacled the proposition by striking out all except the naked warrant to borrow—if the Treasurer can—without providing the means of meeting the obligation. So that Davy Jenkins' Power-of-Attorney is worth about as much as a sight draft on the "Mountain Bank in the Moon." And yet, with this startling disclosure staring it in the face, the Legislature will continue the game of folly, plunder and swindling. What words can I, or any man, employ, fitly to characterize such fatuations and criminal conduct?

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STATE NEWS.

LABOR SALE OF PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. A. G. Eubank, acting for Messrs. Morehead and Smith, executors of the late Col. Peter G. Evans, sold Wednesday, the following property, lying in this county:

The Gaston place, situated about seven miles from the city and containing 5,000 acres, said to be one of the finest tracts in this whole section, was sold to Mr. Manning, of Pittsboro', for about \$7,600.

The Long Lake place, ten miles from the city, containing 3,700.

The tract of land containing 666 acres, on which is situated the delectable place known as James City, was sold to Mr. Manning being the purchaser at \$6,166.

One hundred shares of A. & N. C. R. R. stock closed the sale, the shares averaging \$7.50 each.

This property was among the most valuable in this vicinity before the war, and the astonishingly low prices at which it was sold is a most striking evidence of the depression and poverty of our people.

The same property before the war would have brought five times the amount it did at this sale.—Newbern Journal, of Com.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—This tribunal is still in session, with a heavy docket before it.

One of the most interesting cases tried has been that of the United States vs. John Carman, for alleged perjury, in swearing falsely to bankrupt schedule, which resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

Messrs. Robert McLean, S. J. Person, L. M. Scott and C. P. Mendenhall appeared for the prosecution, and the Messrs. James T. Morehead, Senior and Junior, for the Defence. The case was argued with much ability on both sides.

Andrew Kiser has been convicted of mail robbery and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A similar indictment against Obadiah Lee comes up for trial to-day.

Judge Brooks has presided with great efficiency and acceptability, winning the favorable regards of the Bar and the public.

Raleigh Sentinel.

SNOW STORM.—Our citizens awoke yesterday morning to find the ground covered with snow, which continued.

Falling softly
On the barren winter land,
With the lightest
Of a maiden's soft white hand.

during the greater part of the day, until at least two inches had fallen. Our quiet was disturbed about noon by the sound of a mighty drove of cattle, each with a cow-bell attached, and, on rushing to the door, we beheld the first sleigh of the season, escorted by the oxen of Messrs. Radcliff, Hilton and Meade—a board box on plank runners. It is freezing cold as we write, and we shall expect to hear more bells to-day, as the sleighing will be much improved.—Newbern Republican.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—Several gentlemen of this town held a meeting on last Wednesday night, the object of which was to establish a steamboat line on New River, to run between Newbern and Smithfield.

We confess we were not prepared for this enterprise, but we really hope the gentlemen will meet with success. A meeting will be called at an early day to organize a stock company.—Goldsboro' Messenger.

MCDOWELL SUPERIOR COURT began at Marion on Monday last, says the Rutherford Vindicator. Judge Mitchell's charge is spoken of as being moderate, conservative and judicious. Few cases of interest were taken up, except the trial of Capt. Willoughby Avery, of Morganton, on the charge of shooting English last spring.—Hon. B. S. Gaffner and Messrs. C. A. Cilley and Col. Folk for the defence. The case came up on Wednesday.

Since writing the above, we learn that Capt. Avery was acquitted, as every one anticipated.—Raleigh Standard.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD will, it is anticipated, be in running order to Marion, McDowell county, by the middle of June next. Nearly all the contracts between that village and Morganton are approaching completion.

THE BLACK-MAIL COMMITTEE.—After a considerable effort in both Houses, the resolutions empowering a joint committee to investigate the frauds which have been committed by those who have been representing the interests of the State (or falsely pretending to do so) has passed, and this committee is now empowered to proceed with its duties—with what result we can easily conjecture. There is not a particle of done with what the system of "black-mailing" has been carried on to a degree bordering upon the commission of an immense crime, and we trust this committee will be successful in ferreting out this damnable evil, and in causing the rogues who sit in high places to be hurled from their positions.—Pittsboro' Herald.

Let the good work be proceeded with, and the penitentiary fraud will doubtless come in for a share of the deliberation of this committee.

Since writing the above we notice that Jos. Holden, the Speaker of the House, has seen fit to have made Chairman of this committee General Estes, of New Hanover, than whom a more competent individual could not have been found in that assembly of wise (2) men to defeat the measures sought to be obtained by the efforts of Messrs. Morehead and Smith, of Raleigh, doubtless as deep in the mire of infamy and cheating as any other member of the Assembly, we don't doubt but that he will effectually block the game of investigation, and the "bill" Senators and Representatives can continue to "grind their axes" while the people pay for the fiddling.—Well so mote it be—we can only utter a note of warning to these evil doers, a day of reckoning will come sooner or later.

Weldon News.

HOMICIDE.—We learn from the Rutherford Vindicator that Mills Higgins, Jr., killed Andrew Hunter in Marion, McDowell county, on Tuesday last, by beating him over the head with a club during a general row. It seems that some months ago Mills Higgins, Jr., gave Andrew Hunter a note with the words: "On Tuesday Hunter meeting Higgins in Marion, demanded other security. Higgins said the name already on the note was sufficient. Hunter replied that it was worthless, and Higgins said it was a 'd-n lie' whereupon Hunter drew his knife, and made towards Higgins, who hastily wrenched a stake from the picket fence, against which he was leaning, and struck Hunter over the head with such force as to fracture his skull. Dr. Gilkey was immediately sent for but the blood settled so fast on the unfortunate man's brain, that death ensued in about an hour. Higgins gave himself up and was released upon bail by Judge Mitchell.

A WHITE boy met a colored lad the other day and asked him what he had such a short nose for. "I speak so it won't poke itself into other people's business."—Don.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1868.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Long presented petition No. 2, from certain citizens of Davidson county, praying the General Assembly to reduce the salaries and fees of all salaried officers, beginning with the *per diem* and mileage of members. Referred to the committee on Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Blythe, a petition from the County Commissioners of Henderson, showing the indebtedness of said county to be \$6,000, and praying the General Assembly to allow them to increase the taxes so as to meet their indebtedness. Referred to the committee on Finance.

By Mr. Harrington: A bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, &c., which were referred to appropriate committees, to-wit:

Resolution requesting the representatives in Congress, from the State, to use their influence to have the Old Postoffices in the State re-opened.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Washington.

Bill for the relief of A. B. Jones, former tax collector for Rancocas county.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Elizabeth City, and all acts amendatory of said charter.

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of Johnston county to levy a tax to build Turner's bridge over Nense River.

Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, in 137, chapter 8, Code of Civil Procedure.

Resolution in relation to a special tax on Whiskey.

Bill to incorporate Carolina Lodge, at Ansonville, Anson county.

Bill to incorporate Durrin's Rock Lodge, in the county of Transylvania.

Bill to incorporate Mr. Olive Lodge, in the county of Wayne.

Bill to continue in force an act authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue bonds.

Bill to repeal section 558, chap. 1, title 21, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CALENDAR.

Bill to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina and the North Carolina Railroad Companies was taken up.

After some debate, a motion of Mr. Welker, his further consideration was postponed until Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.

Bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the Charter of the Western Railroad Company, ratified 21st of August, 1868. (This bill was taken up by an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000.)

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved that its consideration be postponed until Friday next, at 12 o'clock; which was lost.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment to the 3rd section: "Provided, That the question of making said appropriation shall be put to a vote of the people of the State, and approved by a majority of the votes cast upon this question, at an election to be held on the 1st Thursday in August, 1869." which was rejected.

AYES.—Messrs. Barrow, Barnes, Beasley, Brogden, Graham, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Moore, Scott, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker and Wynne—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bellamy, Bernhe, Blithe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Evans, Etheridge, Epps, (colored), Farkner, Hayes, (colored), Harbison, Harbison, Hyman, (colored), Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Wayne, Scott, Stephens, White and Wilson—29.

Mr. Osborne moved to amend by striking out the 4th section, and by striking out that portion of the 4th section, which allowed them six months time, and required the State to pay when its interest became due, and by inserting "and the State on the same footing; which was adopted."

Mr. Osborne moved to amend the 7th section as follows, to wit: "That no bonds shall issue under this act, until it shall be certified to the Public Treasurer, by the President of the Board of the Company, that grading on said Road, to the value of \$300,000, additional to that already finished, shall be completed and prepared for the superstructure," which was rejected by a vote of 22 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. Forkner called the previous question.

Mr. Shoffner said he desired to offer an amendment to the bill, and if a measure of this character was to be rushed through in this manner, and Senators on the floor were to be gagged, he could not support the bill, and would renounce his connection with any party who would sanction such a course.

The call for the previous question was sustained, and the bill passed its third reading, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Bellamy, Bernhe, Blithe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Evans, Etheridge, Epps, (colored), Farkner, Hayes, (colored), Harbison, Harbison, Hyman, (colored), Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of